STRIKE IS NEARLY OVER.

THE BIG CROTON RIVER DAM AGAIN

SWARMING WITH LABORELS.

Some or All of the Troops May Be Sent Home
Soon—Contractors Make a Statement—Com
paratively Few of the Men Had Been Recelving Wages of Only 61.25 a Day—Payment of March Wages Made Vesterday.

Choton Landing, N. Y., April 21.—All that is
left of the new Cornell Dam strike is represented by a few scattered Italians, some
working in their little garden patches
and here and there a group of two or three
lounging in the warm spring sunshine.
Down in the deep garge which
the dam when completed will transform
into a mountain lake scores of laborers, looking like ants from the bigh elevation of the
military headquarters, were busily at
work. On the massive wall of the dam
itself swarms of men were swinging the
great derricks and lowering stone to the
places! where, it is to be presumed, they
will reat for ages. Smart little engines came
punting in from the quarries six miles away
dragging long trains of flat cars loaded with
stone, while other trains rolled up the valley
for fresh loads. You would never have guessed
there was a strike from any indications that
were in sight. there was a strike from any indications that

were in sight. And in view of the quiet, harmless little handful of people who stand for what a few days ago seemed to threaten riot and bloodshed, the overwhelming army of armed men spread over all the commanding hills seems laughably absurd.

In other words, the strike, so far as it ever menaced the public peace, is a thing of the past: and even so far as it blocked the progress of work on the dam, it is rapidly nearing the end. The military are still here in full force. less the two separate companies which went away day before yesterday. Not only are they here, 1,300 strong, but they will remain here for a time that is still undetermined. Gen. Roe said this afternoon that there would be absolutely no change in the military arrangements for another thirty-six hours at least. Beyond that he would not commit himself, but it is very probable that the early part of next week, perhaps not later than Monday afternoon, the movement of soldiers homeward will begin. Gen. Roe naturally could not say whether the whole body would be sent away at the same time or whether certain companies would go first thus gradually reducing the force. Certainly by Monday, if to-day's progress continues, less than one half the present strength would be sufficient to meet any conceivable emergencies.

The contractors estimate that fully 100 more than the 312 men reported yesterday were at work to-day. The general appearance of increased activity fully bears out this statement. On Monday the process of filling with new men the places left vacant by the strikers will begin in earnest. It seems safe enough to believe the contractors' statements that by Wednesday practically the full force would be at work. About one hundred and fifty men drew their pay and went away soon after the strike began. They told the paymaster at the time that they were going to be out of reach of the trouble, but that they would come back when it was over. Letters from them and communications through their friends have been coming in to the contractors thick and fast to-day and yesterday. By Mon-

There has been so much confusion and mis There has been so much confusion and mis-representation about the rate of wages actually paid the men on the works that to-day the contractors. Messrs. Coleman, Breuchaud & Coleman, made a formal state-ment. There has been so much talk about \$1.25 per day that the impression has been created that that was the prevailing wages for day labor. As a matter of fact out of 750 men employed, there were only about seventy-five or eighty who received that rate of pay. The contractors statement is as follows: contractors' statement is as follows:

"A partial statement is substantially a misstatement, as it is misleading to people who have not time nor opportunity to examine into the merits of the case."

The wards.

statement, as it is misleading to people who have not time nor opportunity to examine into the merits of the case

"The wages per day for employees of the month of March were as follows: \$1.25, \$1.30, \$1.35, \$1.40, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$2.75, \$3.00, \$3.25, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$5.00, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$2.75, \$3.00, \$3.25, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$5.00, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$1.75, \$3.00, \$3.25, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$5.00, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$1.75, \$3.00, \$3.25, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$5.00, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$1.75, \$3.00, \$3.25, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$5.00, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$1.75, \$3.00, \$3.25, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$5.00, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$1.75, \$3.00, \$3.25, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$5.00, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$1.75, \$3.00, \$3.25, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$5.00, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$1.75, \$3.00, \$3.25, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$5.00, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$1.75, \$3.00, \$3.25, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$5.00, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$1.75, \$3.00, \$3.25, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$5.00, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$1.75, \$3.00, \$3.25, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$5.00, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$1.25, \$1.75, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.75, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.75, \$1.20, \$1.25, \$1.20, \$1.25, \$1.20, \$1.25, \$1.20, \$1.25, \$1.20, \$1.25, \$1.20, \$1.25, \$1.20, \$1.25, \$1.20, \$1.25, \$1.20, \$1.25, \$1.20, \$1.25, \$1.20, \$1.25, \$1.20, \$1.25, \$1.20, \$1.25, \$1.20, \$1.25, \$1.20, \$1.25, \$1.20, \$1.25, \$1.20, \$1.25, \$1.2

in the country. For example: We have men in our employ who are receiving \$3.50 per day who started as boys at boys' pay four years ago." tarted as boys at boys' pay four years ago." The work of paying the men for the month of March began at about 80 clock this morning. The money, \$30,000, was brought up from New York last night and taken over from Croton Landing under a guard to head-quarters where clerks put it into envelopes which were packed in a dress suit case and carried this morning in the pay car to the quarry, where the paying began. Only men actually at work were paid from the pay car. The strikers got their money from the company's offices, which now are the military headquarters.

Mamong the early ones to arrive was the girl wife of Clemente Tatalo, who was arrested two days after his marriage. Mrs. Solari, the wife of another man arrested, and who was lett penniless when he was taken away, was sent for by the contractors, who gave her money to provide for her necessities until her husband's case is disposed of. Payment of men from start to finish was entirely without incident. They presented their brass checks bearing their numbers, got their money and went about their tusiness. The only unusual feature was the military guard. It consisted of a detail of ten men from Company K. Seventh Regiment, under Corporal Stout. M. B. Meagher, E. F. McCarthy and L. J. Lewis represented the contractors, Mr. Lewis, the timeke-per handing out the envelopes as they were called for.

The men of the Seventh Regiment have been printed about the prevalence of sickness among them and the unhealthfulness of their camps site. They dread the anxiety which is absolutely groundless, for there is not a man site in the regiment and their camps are admirably healthful. The Seventh is going through an experience in one respect which it has never had before and for which it is not entirely equipped. It has been split up into four divisions in camp at long distances from each other. The regiment is prepared for division into two

and no medicine. It is purely a faith-cure sanitarium.

In Company K of the Seventh there was an election of officers yesterday afternoon. Second Lieut. F. Barron was elected First Lieutenant in place of First Lieutenant in place of First Lieut. W. S. Scott, who has gone to the staff. First Sergt. Bernard was elected to the Second Lieutenancy, left vacant by the elevation of Lieut. Barron. Corporal A. W. S. Cochran was elected first sergent. Private J. W. Cary. Jr. was chosen corporal. The electious were all unanimous and this evening Companies K and I, who are camped on the steep hillside above head-quarters, held festivities in honor of the event. Adjutant-General Hoffman called at the camp for an informal visit on his way up from New York to Albany this afternoon and later Gen. Fitzgerald came and made a brief call. Many of the companies were kept hard at work drilling during to-day, and there was practice in long distance wigwagging from camp to camp. Had it not been for the strike duty Company G would probably have been at Fort Schuyler to-day. It was arranged with the commander there that the company should go and have a sham battle with the United States troops the company to attack the regulars. The plan was for the Seventh men to march to the fort in snam carte with the regulars. The plan was for the Seventh men to march to the fort in heavy marching order, stay over night and come back to morrow evening. But the strike is said there will be hundreds of visitors

Sheriff Mailoy and Deputies Brosse, According and Scolpini.

Judge Lent said sufficient evidence had been given to hold all the prisoners and that they would be held in \$2,000 each, pending the action of the Grand Jury, which will convene on May 7.

Leading officers of the National Guard in Brooklyn think that if it is thought necessary to keep treors at Cornell Dam beyond to-day Major-General Roe should send home the troops that have been on duty during the last week and replace them with other troops.

"The troops now at the scene of the disturbance have been there for one week," said a prominent staff officer yesterday. "It is not fair to them or their lamilies to keep them there longer. There are 15,000 troops in the State only too anxious to have the opportunity of doing duty for a week at the Crotoni Dam, and many of the Brooklyn soldiers would like to be called upon to relieve Troop C. By dividing up the work among the various regiments the men would get good wholesome training, far better than they would receive during a week's tour at the State camp."

TRYING A "RIOTER."

He Did and Said Certain Things, but Not on the Day Specified in the Complaint.

CROTON LANDING, N. Y., April 21.-The rest of the alleged strike leaders who were arrested without warrants by Sheriff Molloy's deputies on Thursday were all held for the action of the Grand Jury by Justice of the Peace George W. Baker here this afternoon. Two of the seven men arrested without warrants had already waived examination, and after the hearing in the case of Frank Pertaucha this afternoon Lawyer John T. Torpy of Peekskill who appeared for all five prisoners waived examination of the remaining four, Deputy Sheriff Angelo Rorke appeared as representative of the Sheriff.

Special Deputy Sheriff Irving of Sing Sing was complaining witness against Pertaucha. His affidavit alleged that Pertaucha did "at about 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon of April 19, carry a concealed weapon, namely a stiletto and incite a riot." Irving testified that he had arrested Pertaucha on the order of the Sheriff and upon searching him had found a stiletto in his pocket. He said Pertaucha had been recognized by another man in the Sheriff's party as one of the rioters, and that day a large percentage of them will be back, it he himself had seen him twice before and marked him specially once, when on Friday afternoon, of last week, when he stood on the bank above the Bowery Bridge with two or three hundred other men, women and children. He had a piece of rock in each hand, and that he was afraid he might do something, but had not arrested him because he had been ordered to retire. He said that Pertaucha had called out: "Go back, go back you --in English. He saw him again, he said, the next morning when an attempt was made to run an engine out of the shed, and a gang of strikers came half way down "Spion Kop.

had not seen Pertaucha commit any act of violence other than hold two pieces of rock in his hand on any of the occasions that he had seen him.

Mr. Torpy objected several times to Irving's testimeny on the grounnd that it didnot refer to the time specified in the complaint, which alleged the inciting of a riot on Thursday morning. Mr. Irving said the complaint did no such thing, and the lawyer carried the commitment around to him and read it to him. "Did you swear to this?" he asked." "ertainly, and I swear to it still."

Doesn't this affidavit of yours state that the defendant incited a riot on Thursday?

"No. sir."

"But read it."

"Oh that isn't right. I didn't swear to that part of it, and I sha'n't do it. Nobody ever said there was a riot on Thursday. Pertaucha was carrying concealed weapons on Thursday, and the Judge has the knife."

Special Deputy Sheriff Warner, a former Sheriff of Putnam county, testified that he had seen Pertaucha on "Spion Kop" last Saturday, and that Pertaucha had carried both a gun and a revolver which he "pointed at everybody in the works, like the Irishman who said 'It doesn't make any difference, but I am going to kill you." Warner also said that he had heard Pertaucha say in English that he had heard Pertaucha say in English that he would shoot somebody if that engine were not run back into the house.

Mr. Torpy again moved that the evidence relating to another date than had specified in the complaint be stricken out. While Justice Baker was writing out the motion and his denial of it and Mr. Torpy's exception, Mr. Warner relighted his cigar, which had gone out, and suggested that the complaint be amended or that a new one be made, or anything else be done in order to hold the prisoner.

"I tell you, Judge," he said, "if I had my way I'd arrest every damn one of them Guineas.

Mr. Torpy's third motion for dismissal was on the ground that an evidence showing that Pertaucha's knife (a clasp knife with a short, heavy blade, very sharp, and with a catch to hold it open) was carried

Throughout the hearing the prisoner, a Infournoil the hearing the prisoner, a heavy-set man, perhaps 35 years old, with a conical head covered with stiff dark hair, a square chin that needed shaving, close-lying ears and the small gold rings by which Irving identified him, sat without any apparent interest in the proceedings. He preserved the same demeanor all the way to the White Plains jail whither he and the others, except one who was bailed were taken. bailed, were taken

R. L. STEVENSON'S GRAVE. His Widow's Determination to Keep It In violate.

From the Evening Post. LONDON, April 21. - The widow of R. L. Ste. venson has taken a decisive stand against the proposal to dig up her husband's bones and carry them from Samos to Scotland for reburial. She says in a letter quoted in the Speaker to-day: The mountain peak where Mr. Stevenson lies is my own property. There I expect one day to lie beside him. The spot was chosen by him for his and my burial place at the very time when the political relations between him and the Germans were most strained. But the quarrel was always a political one, nothing more; and that his point of view was right and wise Germany has fully admitted by words and deeds. He was tolerant without bitterness. I think his letters prove this, and that his grave should be disturbed because Germany, instead of England, has given peace to the districted islands, would be contrary to his character, eachings, and wishes. Trise to higher levels and am still conscious of an extra heartbeat when I look at the photographs of his study, where so much of his bestwork was done, and of the lawn where he walked when the day's labor was over, and I remember that that study has been rent through and the lawn ploughed up by English and American shells, and that these shells were sent against and intended to destroy Matanfa, his dearest friend in Samon. I have saild enough to show that I have no intention of allowing my huss and's grave The mountain peak where Mr. Stevenson lies

the incident, which, he believed, entirely concerned the United States. He went on to say: "We shall only interfere in case there is man fest injustice. If the Italians believe their conduct is justifiable they must address their protests to the Consul at New York and the Am bassador at Washington.

WOMAN'S INDUSTRY CAUSES STRIKE. Mrs. Derrick Did Too Much on Her Loom an

300 Weavers Went Out. Lowell, Mass., April 21.-Three hundred weavers employed by the Lowell Manufacturing Company, one of the concerns in the Bigeow Carpet Company, are on a strike because one of their number, Mrs. Jessie Derrick, persists in turning more work off her loom than is permitted by the regulations of the Carpet Weavers' Union. The union has decided upon a maximum product of two and one-half pieces, but Mrs Derrick has her loom speeded up so high that she can turn off three pieces a day. On account of this the union sent word to the agent of the company and asked that he compel her to reduce her production, but he refuses to stop the woman from earning all the money she is able to. The strike began last Tuesday and threatens to involve the entire working force in the mills, about six hundred hands.

Mrs. Derrick says that the assertions of the representatives of the Weavers' Union are mostly unfounded, and that she does not get off more work on the average than the rest of the weavers and that her loom is not sneeded up higher than any other in the mill. "About two weeks ago," said Mrs. Derrick, "the mark on my piece of carpet, indicating the end of the cut, came up about half an hour before the time required by the union. Miss O'Brien, the President of the union, came up and asked me to slip my loom, but I refused. Then Miss O'Brien went to the overseer and asked whom I was working for, the Union or the company, and I did so."

The work of Mrs, Derrick attracted the attention of the other operatives and they remonstrated with her. Some of them are as capable of getting off as much work as she, but, as the union has decided it is unwise for them to do so, they all comply with the rule limiting the maximum product of each operative to two and a half pieces. Mrs. Derrick was a member of the Weavers' Union, but her refusal to obey the commands of the President caused her expulsion. stop the woman from earning all the money

ANNOYED NON-UNION WORKERS Chalanen Fined \$5 for Pinching the Arms of

John Chalanen of 178 East Seventy-sixth street was arraigned in the Yorkville police court yesterday for annoying the employees of Kerbs, Wertheim and Schiffer, at whose clear factory in East Fifty-fourth street a strike is in

Justice McAdam of the Supreme Court issued an injunction on Thursday restraining the International and local cigarmakers' unloss from annoying the employees of that unions from annoying the employees of that factory.

Chalanen told the Magistrate that he was a brickiayer and not a member of the Cigar-makers' Union. Bieyele Policeman O'Conneil said that the prisoner stood at Second avenue and Sixty-second street, pinched the arms of women employees of the factory and called them "scabs." Magistrate Mayofined the man \$5.

Struck Because a Union Man Was Discharged. Boston, Mass., April 21.-A large percentage of the 200 operatives employed in the Russell Counter Company's factory at Woburn have struck because the firm refused to take back into its employ a cutter who was discharged last Thursday by Supt. McIntosh. The striking cutters say that the discharge of the man was a direct blow at their union. Treasurer Russell of the firm says he is arranging to settle his business elsewhere in order to obviate the frequent belligerent attitude of his help.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., April 21.-Employees to the number of 250 in the spinning, combing and drawing department of the Hall Worsted Mills are out on a strike and it is thought that the strike may extend to other departments. The strikers asked for a raise of 5 per cent, which the mill owners refused to grant.

To-day the mill owners gave notice of a shutdown indefinitely. This locks out about 1,200 employees.

IS GOING TO ASK BRYAN ABOUT IT. Brown Wants to Know if Bryan Sald He

Would Convert Democrats to Populists. PERRY, Oklahoma, April 21 .- A lively row Democrats and some Kansas Democrats over the assertion of the Hon. C. D. Schrader, late chairman of the Oklahoma Populist convention, to the that he hoped some day to bring the Democratic party into the Populist fold. E. E. Brown, a former giant among Kansas young Democrats, when he learned of Schrader's assertion declared that he intended to ask Bryan about it. Bryan is to be at Wichita, Kan., on April 26, at which time the Sunflower League will have its annual meeting, and Bryan is to be the crator of the day, W. F. Sapp, the president of the league, had invited Bryan to be present at this meeting. When he learned that Brown had certain interrogations to lay before Bryan in public he repudiated the invitation and so wrote Brown, who recently setudd in this Territory. Brown says he will not pay any attention to Sapp, but intends to make Bryan in public either affirm or deny Schrader's affirmation about bringing the Democratic party into the Populist fold. There is a considerable stir in Oklahoma and Kansas over the matter.

Schrader is from Nebraska and is a personal triend of Bryan. He came near being elected Lieutenant-Governor of that State. He was a member of the Legislature for several terms. He will be on hand at Wichita to reaffirm what he said that he intended to ask Bryan about it. Bryan mber of the Legislature for several terms. He be on hand at Wichita to reaffirm what he said

GOING TO LABOR WITH BRYAN.

Indiana Emissarles to Ask Him to Keep Silent About Sixteen to One. INDIANAPOLIS, April 21.-Mayor Thomas Taggart and Samuel E. Morss, editor of the Sentinel, left here last night for Texas, where they will pay a visit to William Jennings Bryan. They go as the representatives of the Indiana Democrats, and will represent to Mr. Bryan that it is the unanimous opinion of his friends here that the national platform should not be burdened with any reference to the free coinage of silver, but should be confined exclusively to other and more vital issues. They are bearing letters of the same import to Mr. Bryan from a large number of Democrats who were pronounced free silver men in 1896, and who would be for that issue now were in 1890, and who would be for intrissed now were they not convinced that more important events have eliminated it from the issues this year and that it will burden rather than help the party.

The mission of Mayor Taggart and Mr. Morss is undertaken at the request of many Democrats and after a conference with men in nearly all parts of the State, the object being to learn the feelings of leading men on the free silver the state, the object being to learn the feet silver to leading men on the free silver uestion, so that they might talk to Bryan adjustedly upon the subject. Much interest is felt ere in their mission, as it is practically agreed y all Democrats in Indiana that the question free silver ought not to be forced into the camaign.

Woodruff's Candidacy Indorsed.

Syracuse, April 21,-At the Republican Congress convention for the Madison-Onondaga district, held here this afternoon, Hendrick S. Holden of Syracuse and Francis H. Gates of Chittenango, Madison county, were chosen delegates to the Republican National Convention. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the Administration of President McKinley, Gov. Roosevelt and the candidacy of Timothy L. Woodruff for Vice-President.

The New York Wellesley Club Elects Officers At the invitation of Miss Marion Canfield, librarian of the Staten Island Academy at St George, the last meeting of the season of the New York Wellesley Club was held yesterday New York Wellesley Club was held yesterday afternoon in the library of the academy building. The annual election of officers resulted as follows: Mrs. George A Plimpton, '78, President: Mrs. Waiter C. Kerr. '78, View-President: Miss Alice L. Wood, '94, Severtary: Mrs. James Pederson, '88, Treasurer, and Mrs. Hector M. Hitchings, '78, chairman of the Reception Committee. After the meeting retreshments were served, Miss Mary C. Vail, '95, and Mrs. Kerr presiding at the tea table.

The Forty-Seventh Visits Baltimore It is said there will be hundreds of visitors to the camp to-morrow if it is a fair day, and Gen. Roe says all will be welcome. By special arrangement with Supt. Bradley of the Eallway Mail Service. Bradley of the Eallway Mail Service that that study has been rent through and the lawn ploughed up by English and American there will be a special postal delivery to-morrow at Croton Landing, which ordinarily gets no letters on Sunday. Companies A. B and E at the quarry near Peckskill have so many visitors that a stage line between Peckskill have so many visitors that a stage line between Peckskill have so many visitors that a stage line between Peckskill have so intention of allowing my husband's grave to be disturbed, and I give you full authority to say this in print or otherwise.

Easter Hop at Annapolis.

Annapolis, Md., April 21.—The Forty-Seventh Visits Editimore.

The Forty-Seventh Visits Editimore.

The Forty-Seventh Visits Editimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 21.—The Forty-Seventh New York Regiment, 350 strong, seventh New York Regiment, 350 strong, arrived here to-day to assist in the dedication of the Fourth Maryland Regiment's new armory. The visitors were dedication of the Fourth and continued to the armory, where they were entertained. This afternoon there was a parade through the principal streets, the Fifth Regiment's new armory. The visitors were entertained. This afternoon there was a parade through the principal streets, the Fifth Regiment's new armory, where they were entertained. This afternoon there was a parade through the principal streets, the Fifth Regiment's new armory, where they were entertained to the station by the Fourth and results and the station by the Fourth and results and the station by the Fourth and results and the station by the principal streets, the Fifth Regiment's new armory. The visitors were entertained to the station by the fourth and results and the station of the Fourth New York Regiment, 350 strong, arrived here to-day to a seventh New York Regiment, 350 strong, arriv BALTIMORE, Md., April 21. - The Forty-

FORAKER ON PORTO RICO. THE SENATOR SPEAKS ON THE

ISLAND IN PHILADELPHIA.

Tells How the New Law Came to Be Adopted -The Extraordinary Gifts of This Na-tion to Its West Indian Colony-Almost Complete Freedom From Taxation PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 21.-United States enator J. B. Foraker of Ohio addressed the members of the Union League the relations of Porto Rico to the United States to-night. He came from Washington in the private car of Vice-President Charles E. Pugh of the Pennsylvania Railroad and was met at the station by President Darlington of the League. At half past 6 o'clock he was entertained at dinner, the other guests being J. B. Foraker, Jr., who ceompanied the Senator from the Capitol; Major-Gen. Brooke, Charles E. Pugh. E. T. Stotesbury, Dimner Beeber, Charles S. Forsyth

and Theolore Search. The speech was delivered in the large Assembly Hall, which was crowded. In introducing Senator Foraker, President Darlington said that the most interesting and important question of the day was the attitude of the Government to Porto Rico, and that no one was more able to express the views of the Administration as to its intentions than Senator Foraker.

"The criticism of the legislation in respect to Porto Rico has been due to two misapprehensions. First, as to the attitude of the President in regard to it; and, second, as to the legal relation of Porto Rico to the United

"The President, in good faith, recommended "The President, in good faith, recommended free trade between the United States and Porto Rico, but earnestly favored and personally—as well as officially—approved the bill that has been passed because, in the first place, its provisions are a substantial and almost a literal compliance with his recommendation; and, in the second place, they are far more liberal and generous than his recommendation was, and because, in the third place, in so far as the bill falls strictly to comply with his recommendation, there was a necessity therefore, recognized by the President and all engaged in framing the legislation that has been enacted.

recommendation, there was a tecessity therefore, recognized by the Fresident hat has been contended to the c

were referred to the appropriate committees of Congress, they entered upon the work of investigating the conditions and general situation in Porto Rico, for which they were to legislate. As a result, they found that the President was correct in saying that a civil government should be at once established; on many accounte this necessity was imperative; and they found that this Government would require for its support not less than about three millions of dollars annually. They found also that an additional million dollars would be required to support the municipal governments of the island, making an aggregate of not less than four millions of dollars. They found that the total valuation of property of all kinds situated in the island would not exceed, for taxation purposes, more than about one hundred millions of dollars. They found that this property was already burdened with a private debt, evidenced by mortgages on record, to the amount of about twenty-six millions of dollars of principal, with an accumulation of several years' interest at extravership means that swelled the of about twenty-six minions of donars of prin-cipal, with an accumulation of several years' interest at extravagant rates, that swelled the sum to probably thirty millions of dollars. They found, in short, that poverty, bankruptey and ruin prevailed everywhere.

"Here, then, to recapitulate, was the situa-tion: A civil government was a necessity. It must have three millions of dollars for its sup-port, and the municipalities must have at least rt, and the municipalities must have at leas one million more. There was no system test taxation of property in operation. was no time to establish one. Moreo There was no system

one million more. There was no system to rect taxation of property in operation. There was no time to establish one. Moreover, if there had been time, such a system would have entailed upon that people an impossible burden. Four per cent, or even 3 per cent, is too burdensome a tax rate to impose on the property of even the most prosperous. State in the Union. To impose it on Porto Rico would mean only disaster, failure, bankruptey and despair. In view of these considerations, we decided, first, that we would find some way to exempt the people of that island from the direct taxation of their property, such as every other State and Territory of the Union has always been subjected to. The generosity of this proposition was far greater and more helpful than that recommended by the President. No such favor has ever been shown to any other people for whom we have legislated. We next decided, for the reasons already given, that we would not, for the time being, undertake to apply and enforce our internal revenue laws in the island, but, except on merchandise imported into the United States, we would exempt the people of Porto Rico therefrom—another unprecedented favor, never before shown to anybody; and, in the third place, we decided that we would protect their coffee, which constitutes their chief industry and amounts to more than two-thirds of their exports, from injurious competition by levying a duty of five cents a pount on all coffee imported into Porto Rico; and then, finally, we determined that there should be collected on all goods imported into Porto Rico from foreign countries tariff duties as provided by the tariff laws of the

there should be collected on all goods imported into Porto Rice from foreign countries tariff duties as provided by the tariff laws of the United States; but that, instead of turning this money over to the National Treasury for the benefit of the United States, as we have always heretofore done as to every other Territory, we would turn it over to Porto Rice for the benefit and support of its government.

"We then found, according to the best estimates we could make, that when all this had been done there would remain a large deficiency, amounting to from one million to a million and a had of dollars. The question then was as to how further we could raise revenue without directly taxing the property of the Island to meet this deficiency; and we found that we could, in our opinion, best accomplish this by leaving a light tariff duty upon the Island to meet this defleiency; and we found that we could, in our opinion, best accomplish this by leaving a light tariff duty upon the commerce between the United States and Porto Rico; and so we finally concluded and provided in the bill that instead of absolute free trade, which all desired, as well as the iresident, we would, for a short time, until the local government could be put in operation and devise a system of taxation for its support, reduce the tariff on dutable goods coming from Perto Rico into the United States only S5 per cent. Instead of entirely remitting it, and that we would, for the present, allow all food products and necessaries of life, farm implements, machinery, &c., to enter Porto Rico free of duty; but on other articles, whatever they might be, we would reduce the Dingley rates only S5 per cent. You hear constantly of our rutting on commerce with Porto Rico a tariff of 15 per cent, when the truth is that we removed all but 15 per cent. We did not add or increase, but reduced and remitted.

"We expressly provided, however, that from and after March I, 1902, there shall be absolute free frade between Porto Rico and the inited States, and that there shall be such iree trade sooner—in a year, six months, or ninety days, possibly—whenever the local gov-

inited States, and that there shall be such tree trade sooner—in a year, six months, or ninety days, possibly—whenever the local government shall have provided otherwise for its necessary revenue, and that, in the meanwhile, all collections, both those to be made in Porto Rico and those to be made in the United States, shall be paid over to Porto liteo for the support of its government without placing any additional burden upon the already overburdened lands and property of the island. No such liberal and generous governments. already overburdened lands and property of the island. No such liberal and generous gov-ernment as to revenues was ever given by this nation or any other to any territory or colony. It far surpa-sed all recommendations and all expectations. It should be further stated that an analysis of the articles constituting this trude shows that this tax, so imposed, would be borne almost exclusively by the sugar and

tobacco interests, more able than any others to bear it without feeling any burden."

Senator Foraker went into a long discussion of the Democratic assertion that the "Constitution follows the flag." In speaking of the Senate debate he said:

"The argument was long, it was exhaustive, it was convincing to the majority, and the legislation followed. It is unnecessary and impracticable to review it here, but, suffice it to say that the radical basic difference in the whole matter lies at the very beginning—as to whether or not Porto Rice is a part of the United States. I have observed that not only the Democrats, but many Republicans have assumed the affirmative of this proposition to be true. Such is not the case. Porto Rice belongs to the United States, but it is not the United States, but it is not the United States. When we acquired Louisiana, Florida, New Mexico, &c., it was provided in the treaty in each case that we should not only acquire the territory, but that its inhabitants should be incorporated into the Union of the United States and be admitted to all the rights, advahages and immunities of citizens of the United States. The act by which we annexed Hawaii declares in express terms that the Hawaiian Islands shall become and be a part of the United States. But no such provision was incorporated in the treaty of Parls as to Porto Rice and the Philippine Islands, and if there had been, it is safe to say that treaty would never have been ratified. On the contrary, for the purpose of making it clear that no such consequence was intended, it was provided in that treaty that the civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territories hereby ceded to the United States shall be determined by the Congress.

"If the Constitution had migratory powers, it would involve us in all kinds of embarrass-

rights and political status of the native innautants of the territories hereby ceded to the United States shall be determined by the Congress.

"If the Constitution had migratory powers, it would invoive us in all kinds of embarrassments and weaknesses. Territory once acquired could never be parted with, because a part of the United States, no matter how undesirable it might prove. If, instead of stopping when we did in the Spanish War, we had gone on and taken Spani Itself, it would have been no longer Spain, if we had concluded to hold it, but the United States, to be governed according to our Constitution, no matter how inapplicable and unsulted to that people its provisions might be. If we should discover a new country, the mere act of planting the flag and taking possession would make it a part of the United States, to be governed by the Constitution, no matter how unfit its inhabitants for such government. You have only to pursue the subject to multiply absurd consequences.

"If Porto Rico is a part of the United States, so are the Philippines. If the Constitution is in effect in Porto Rico as a result of mere acquisition, so is it in effect in the Philippines. If duties, imposts and excises must be uniform in Porto Rico as compared with the United States, so must they be in the Philippines. If the Porto Ricans are citizens of the United States so are the Tagalogs, the Sulus, the Igirrotes, the Negritos and all the other numerous tribes and peoples of the archipelago. If we cannot protect coffee in Porto Rico we cannot tax goods coming from Forto Rico from the United States, we cannot levy them on goods going from here into the Philippines. If we cannot exempt Porto Rico from the United Rates, we cannot levy them on goods going from here into the Philippines. Whatever we can or cannot do in the one case is, and must be, the measure of our power in the other. The legislation that has been en

comes from the Philippines here in our own commerce with those Islands, and that would mean free entry for Spain into the whole United States and for all others who might make of Spain and the Philippines an open door. On this point there is no speculation, but only serious reality."

In speaking of the new government for Porto Rico, Senator Foraker said it was far more liberal than that given to Louislana at first, "In that case all executive, legislative and judicial power was lodged in the appointees of the President, who was made absolutely autocratic. That was under Thomas Jefferson, who was certainly thoroughly Democratió. The same was true of the Territorial governments of Florida, Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, Missouri and others, on down until the days of Republicanism. We shall be only too glad to increase the participation of the Porto Ricans in the conduct of their government as rapidly as they are found equal to its demands and nobody will be happier than we when we can give over the whole matter to themselves."

ITALY ISN'T WORRYING.

Her Foreign Minister Thinks Uncle Sam Car Handle the Croton Dam Affair.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, April 21.-A despatch to the Central News from Rome states that the Chambers have adjourned till May 15. Hence a Ministerial announcement in regard to the Italian strikers at Croton Dam cannot be obtained. In an interview to-day the Marquis Visconti-Venosta, Minister of Foreign Affairs, said the Italian Government attached no importance to

WOMAN'S BODY IN PARK LAKE. Police Believe That She Committed Suicide

-Not Identified. The body of a woman about 45 years old was found yesterday in the swan lake in Central Park near Pifty-ninth street. She wore a blue shirt waist, brown skirt, one lace shoe and one button shoe. In her purse was a Metropolitan Street Railway Company transfer ticket dated April 19. There was noting found on her per-son to give a ciue to her identity and the body was removed to the Morgue. The police be-lieve that the woman committed suicide.

Colored Woman Kills Herself in the Street Mrs. Margaret Johnson, 45 years old, colored, of 202 Myrtle avenue, sank down on the sidewalk in front of a sewing machine store at 500 Fulton street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning and died in a few minutes. It was found that she had taken carbolic acid, and her failure to get excused from paying a weekly installment on a sewing machine is supposed to have driven her to the act. Retired Policeman Commits Suicide.

Charles Simons, 72 years old, who was retired from the police force ten years ago on a pension of \$100 a year, committed suicide yesterday at his home, 446 East 118th street, by inhaling fluminating gas. His wife went to the grocery store and when she returned she found him dead on the kitchen floor.

Dr. Holmes of Orange Disappears.

OBANGE, N. J., April 21.-Dr. William H. Holmes of 27 Bell street has been missing several days. Mrs. Holmes believes that the doctor is in New York. Last Monday she went to New York to visit a friend, and when she returned on Tuesday night she found that at the furniture in the house excepting a bed and a few other articles in her room had beer taken away. The doctor and his wife have been at odds a long time.

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WILL OFFER TO-MORROW:

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WAISTS AND DRESSES,

Original Prices 30c. to 55c. per yard.

(REAR OF ROTUNDA.)

RUIS RIVERA WILL RESIGN.

HIS PLACE IN WOOD'S CABINET NO LONGER TENABLE.

Still Has the Confidence of the Governor General, However, and May Get Another Office - Bothersome Board of Appeals Abolished When It Got in Wood's Way. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

HAVANA, April 21.-Ruis Rivera, Secretary of Agriculture, who issued a letter the other day urging all political parties on the island to unite and demand a promise from the United States of complete independence in 1901, will withdraw from Governor General Wood's Cabinet. He had a long talk with Gen. Wood to-day and he understood that under the circumstances it would be better for him to return to private life. His colleagues in the Cabinet are willing to see him go, as they realize that his act of criticism and his effort to embarrass the Government, of which he is a member, only injured the political party which he hoped to benefit and aided

that party which he hoped to hurt. Governor General Wood does not believe that Gen. Rivera wrote the letter with any desire to injure him or the present Government. He also thinks Rivers did not realize the impropriety of his act. It is believed that Rivera will get out gracefully by explaining to his friends that he prefers to be able to speak freely his political sentiments unhampered by the restrictions of office. Governor General Wood has made it clear that he has not the least animosity toward Rivera. He has intimated that he may be able to use the former Porto

Rican in some other post later on. A decree was issued to-day abolishing the Contencioso Administrativo, a body composed of civil officials to whom appeals from administrative decisions could be taken. Under the Spanish law this body had the power to consider certain appeals, but never where the prerogatives of the Executive were involved. The decisions of the Governor General were exempt because all his powers were discretional. Under Gov.-Gen. Brooke's regime Secretary Lanuza worked through a counterpart of the Spanish law, permitting, however, appeals from the Military Governor in some cases, Governor General Brooke signed the decree and until recently nothing more was heard of it. A resort to its provisions resulted in the repeal of Gen. Brooke's order.

Governor General Wood has decided the question in reference to the title to a Santa Clara mine on an appeal from Civil Governor Gomez. The defeated claimant appealed to the Contensioso Administrativo, through the President of the Audencia, ordered that final steps toward granting titles should be stopped. When this was brought to Governor General Wood's attention he immediately repealed the order on the ground that it was ridiculous that meials put in power by him should be able to

in Havana. This is taken to indicate that he appreciates the seed of some summary tribunal to dispose of misdemeanors. Correctional courts will do this.

HELD FOR SHOOTING HER HUSBAND Wife of Dr. Brown of Oakland City, Ind., Says

It Was Accidental He May Die. INDIANAPOLIS, April 21 - Mrs. T. M. Brown, wife of Dr. Brown of Cakland City, was placed under arrest to-day on a charge of shooting her husband with intent to kill, and the charge will be changed to murder if he dies. He is uncon-scious and in a precarrous condition. It is said that the Doctor and his wife quarrelled late last that the Doctor and his wife quarteries in a sanight and as he was going out of the door with his back toward her she levelled a pist-I at him and fired, the builet passing through him. Mrs. They are saves the shooting was accidental. The frown says the shooting was accidental. The poctor refused to make any statement about it

To Build Nassau's New Court House. MINEOLA, L. I., April 21.-The contract for erecting the new court house for Nassau county has been awarded to Edward Roacne. His bid was \$106,137.39. The building is to be of concrete and steel.

A CONTRACTOR LANGE

Art Sales and Exhibitions.

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FURNITURE, Diamond Cut Glass, Sheffield-plated Ware, Brass Bedsteads, Proof Etchings and Engravings, Righ and Low Boys, Chests of Drawers, Dining room Tables, Chairs, Sofas, Mirrors, Fine Conrey Fishing Rod, Porcelains, Historical China,

Fisher & Weber UPRIGHT PIANOS, ETC., ETC. TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION THURSDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 26TH and Following Days at 2 o'clock. JAMES P. SILO, Auctioneer.

NOW ON EXHIBITION, THE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF Oil Paintings & Water Colors

JOHN H. J. HICKS, Esq. OF THIS CITY, TO BE SOLD BY ORDER OF WALTER T. LINDSAY, Esq., Attorney. 46 Maiden Lane, Borough of Manhattan. WITH ADDITIONS BY THE TRUTH COMPANY,

NEW YORK. Absolute Sale by Auction ON Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, April 25th, 26th & 27th,

EACH NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK, AT THE FIFTH AVENUE ART GALLERIES 366 FIFTH AVENUE,

Near 34th Street.

BERNHARD MUENCH INJURED. Thrown From a Carriage in Bedford Avenue.

Williamburg-May Not Recover. A horse attached to a runabout, the property of Bernhard Muench, the President of the August Moll Silk Braid Manufacturing Company, 235-247 Lynch street, Williamsburg, ran away yesterday afternoon in Bedford avenue. At Keap street the vehicle struck the curb and was partly demolished. Mr. Muench was thrown to the officials put in power by him should be able to overthrow his decisions and controvert his commands.

An order establishing correctional courts in all the large cities of the island has been prepared for publication. The Mayor of Cientugoes has appealed for the formation of police courts similar to the ones now existing in Harana. This is taken to indicate that he of the police courts amiliar to the ones now existing in Harana. This is taken to indicate that he of the police courts amiliar to the ones now existing in Harana. This is taken to indicate that he of the police courts amiliar to the ones now existing the police courts amiliar to the ones now existing the police courts amiliar to the ones now existing the police courts are to the lay insensible. He was carried into the house of Dr. David Myeric at 572 definition to the house of Dr. David Myeric at 572 definition the house of Dr. David Myeric at 573 definition the house of Dr. David Myeric at 573 definition the house of Dr. David Myeric at 573 definition the house of Dr. David Myeric at 573 definition the house of Dr. David Myeric at 573 definition that he lay insensible. He was carried into the house of Dr. David Myeric at 573 definition to the house of Dr. David Myeric at 573 definition that he is a call for an ambulance was also sent to the Eastern District Hospital. In Haiph responded. He discovered that several of Mr. Muench was thrown to the court of the lay insensible. He was carried into the house of Dr. David Myeric at 572 definition to the house of Dr. David Myeric at 572 definition to the house of Dr. David Myeric at 572 definition to the house of Dr. David Myeric at 572 definition to the house of Dr. David Myeric at 572 definition to the house of Dr. David Myeric at 572 definition to the house of Dr. David Myeric at 572 definition to the house of Dr. David Myeric at 572 definition to the house of Dr. David Myeric at 572 definition to the house of Dr. David Myeric at 572 definition to the house of Dr. David Myeric at 572 definition to the ho

> Bills Signed by the Governor. ALBANY, April 21 .- Gov. Roosevelt has signed

these bills:
Senator Brown's providing that, except in the First and Second Judicial districts, an issue of law may be nd Second Judicial districts, an issue of law may be rought on and tried at any term of the Supreme our as a contested motion.

Also, enabling the voluntary dissolution of a obsent bank. solvent bank.
Senator Donneily's, repealing section 2536 of the
Senator Donneily's, repealing section 2536 of the
Code of Civil Procedure relative to the publication of
citation in any proceeding in a Surrogate's court
Assemblyman Piske's, amending section 5065 of
the Code of Civil Procedure by providing that where
the Appellate Division reverses the lower court upon
that the ground that the Judgment is contrary to the
weight of evidence, it may order a new trial before the weight of evidence, it may order a new telai before the same of another lower court.

Assembly man Fowler's, providing that in the case of an infant's legacy or distributive share the particle of an infant's legacy or distributive share the particular of the particular of the particular of the surrogate shall determine that the general bond given by the guardian is ample and of sufficient amount to cover such legacy or distributive share.

Assembly man Cooley's, relating to the issue of road improvement bonds by New Rochelle.

Assembly man Sloane's, authorizing Youters to pure asse additional sark lands.

Also, authorizing Mount Vernon to spend \$50,000 instead of \$25,000 a unually for its Police Department.

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ment.

**Semblyman Fallows's, enabling the New York
city Police Board to reheat the charges and applicate the following for its Police Depart

**Semblyman Fallows's, enabling the New York
city Police Board to reheat the charges and applicate for for for reinstatement as a pair image of Junes Burns.

Senator Wilcox's dissolving "the trusters of the Western Education Society and transferring its
portry to the trustees of the Theological Seminary
of Auburn."